

their conquests of little or no avail, provided the Spaniards duly cultivate the advantages which they cannot fail to derive from them. Speaking of the present important exploit, capt. Mendis says:—"Having by our landing at Santona, induced the enemy to abandon several positions in the interior, as well as on the sea coast, in order to collect a sufficient force to prevent our continuing in possession of that place, I shall be happy to find that the armies of Asturias, and the mountains of St. Andero, have put in motion during the absence of the French, which was the principle agreed upon between the Junta of Asturias and myself, but as yet I have no information on that head."

AUGUST 6.

We have received French and Dutch papers, to the dates of July 28 and August 1, inclusive. The former give exaggerated and disguised details of the progress of Ciudad Rodrigo and its surrender; and the latter speak of a report which we should not be displeased to find confirmed, of the Turkish army, under the command of the Grand Vizier, having defeated the Russians in a general action. Recent letters from Hamburg state, that the Porte had, in high language refused to treat for peace with Russia, on the terms which had been proposed by the latter power.

It is stated in one of these papers that the brother to the late Crown Prince has been elected to succeed to the Throne of Sweden.

A Gottenburg Mail arrived on Friday. The private letters by this conveyance state, that a treaty for an exchange of prisoners between England and Denmark was in progress, and that his Danish majesty had enlarged the period for exporting grain from the Duchies of Schleswick and Holstein. The remains of the late Crown Prince were interred on the 13th ult. Wallachia has been formally incorporated with Russia, and the event has been celebrated at Bucharest, with great splendour.

Lord Castlereagh is now mentioned as the probable successor to the present Governor General of India.

Some German papers have been received this morning, from which we have made some extracts. Among them is a letter from Paris, which states that the ex-minister of police, Fouché, the Duke of Otranto, has fixed his residence at Aix in Provence, in France. It thus appears that his appointment to the government of Rome was merely nominal, and that he has actually fallen into disgrace.

The ex-king of Holland, is expected to remain in Bohemia for sometime. He calls himself Mr. De St. Lea.

AUGUST 8.

Despatches were yesterday received at Portsmouth, from gen. Armstrong the American ambassador in France, addressed to the American minister in this country; to whom they were immediately forwarded.

It is stated in one of these papers, that the brother of the late crown prince has been elected to succeed to the throne of Sweden.

These papers likewise give an account of the death of the queen of Prussia. Her majesty arrived at the country seat of her father the Duke of Mecklenburg Sirelitz, on the 25th of June, & on the 30th was seized with a fever and an oppression in the chest, which, as it afterwards appeared, arose from an abscess of the lungs, which broke and caused her death on the 19th ult.

AUGUST 9.

We have received Paris papers to the 3d inst. Buonaparte and his empress remained in the vicinity of that city, where he divides his time between pleasure and business. The report of his intended visit to the Spanish peninsula has died away, and the task of driving the English into the sea in that quarter, will no doubt be left to his generals. That in the execution however, of this task they proceed but slowly, might be inferred from the Paris papers, had we no other authority, they do not contain a single line respecting the affairs of Spain & Portugal, a pretty plain proof that nothing has occurred since the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, which French ingenuity could prevent, or French Galconade magnify into an advantage.

The emperor of Austria has effected an almost total change in his cabinet council; count Zich is to be at the head of the financial department. He possesses the entire confidence of the sovereign, and was principally instrumental in effecting the change which is stated to afford great satisfaction to the people.

A gentleman who came from France in the same vessel that conveyed the despatches to Mr. Pinkney from general Armstrong, has brought intelligence from Paris to the 5th, and from Morlaix to the 7th inst. The official papers transmitted to Mr. Pinkney, we understand, relate to the condemnation of American property, in France, Spain, Italy, and Holland; and to the intended departure of the minister of the United States from the French capital. Public notice was given in the *Moniteur*, that the sales of ships and cargoes of the United States, which had been sequestered, would commence on the first of this month, which measure was carried into

execution without the least reserve, and the effects were sold at very reduced prices. One vessel, had however, been allowed to take her departure for Bourdeaux, which induced a hope that some relaxation of the order might take place; but no favourable compromise between the captors or government, and the proprietors was permitted. It was, we are informed, the design of general Armstrong to leave Paris, before the usual time of the prevalence of the north-westerly winds; but his application for passports to fulfil his intention, had, upon some pretence or other, been hitherto ineffectual, no American could quit the limits of France, unless he proceeded directly from thence to America; and leave was not even granted to enable him to visit the dependencies of the empire.

The same cartel, through which we acquired the preceding particulars, brought despatches to his majesty's ministers, from Mr. Mackenzie. We are told that the private opinion of the British agent is, that notwithstanding series of disappointments which he has had to encounter in the discharge of his duties, an arrangement for the release of his countrymen would be ultimately accomplished.

The gentleman to whom we have alluded, prior to his departure, had seen a *Moniteur* of the 4th inst. which contained nothing regarding the affairs of Spain or Portugal.

A rumour of another battle between the Turks and Russians was mentioned; and certain regulations were suggested regarding the foreign department in Holland; but nothing of any public interest was adverted to.

The *Argus*, Arthur O'Connor's paper, was to expire on the first day of July.

The Commercial arrangement between this country and France, of which we made mention yesterday, we understand has been under consideration for sometime. The subject has been indirectly submitted to the French Government, and which has expressed its readiness to sanction a commercial intercourse, by means of neutral flags, upon principles of reciprocity. Some regulations in this spirit, we are informed, have, within these few days, been promulgated by the prefect of the district of Ostend. Instead of permitting vessels to take one half of their cargoes in wines and brandies, the new regulations diminish the quantity of these articles considerably. As the British government has professed an inclination on its part to accede to the principles of this arrangement, and there is no material difference in the terms, great hopes are entertained that it may be brought to bear. The conduct of the negotiation, however, as we have already stated, is to be wholly left to the management of the merchants.

To forward this important measure, a gentleman who enjoys the confidence of the newly appointed Board of Commerce in France, and was selected by them for the purpose, we understand has been some days in town. He is authorized to communicate with our Board of Trade on the subject; but whether directly, or through the channel of the merchants who have taken the lead in this business, we are not informed.

In the events of the intercourse taking place, it is understood that the trade will be carried on through the medium of neutral vessels, sailing under licenses granted by either government. Particular ports, among which are Ostend, Dunkirk, and Havre, are to be assigned for reception of these vessels. The following letter relative to this subject has been received:

Ostend Aug. 4.—We are in hopes that a renewal of commercial intercourse by means of licenses, will be effected, on the application of our Merchants at Paris. Letters just received from thence noticed several deliberations on the subject, but we have not yet ascertained whether any relaxation of the system will mutually take place. The probability is, that the Decree of Restriction will be moderated, and that a smaller quantity of wine and brandy will be allowed to be taken with every cargo of corn.

It is stated, in private letters, that during the last month no troops had passed through France in the direction of Spain. The general opinion at Paris was, that the war would be much protracted. New orders had been given for the speedy equipment of the fleet in the Scheldt and the Texel.

As the King George cartel came out of Morlaix, she observed a French privateer going into Basque Roads with five English vessels which she had captured; they appeared to be coasters.

It is said that the enemy are making vigorous preparations at Boulogne and the other ports thence to Cherburgh, and that a number of vessels are constructing, on an entire new principle, for the conveyance and exercise of heavy artillery.

It is said that an officer of some rank lately deserted from Massena's army, and that the information which he gave was so important, that Lord Wellington thought it right to send him to England, and he is at present in London.

AUGUST 11.

BRITISH ARMY IN PORTUGAL. This morning despatches were received from Lord Wellington, dated Alvorca, 25th

July.—We have intelligence from head quarters one day, and from Lisbon four days later, being the 30th ult. [Later accounts direct to Philad. & N. York.]

Private letters state that a treaty for an exchange of prisoners between England and Denmark was in progress, and that his Danish Majesty had enlarged the period for exporting grain from Schleswick and Holstein. Wallachia has been formally incorporated with Russia, and the event has been celebrated at Bucharest, with great splendour.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

The Duke of York.—At the house of a solicitor, of the name of Parker, in Gray's Inn, a petition to the king has been deposited, stating generally, that the circumstances disclosed in the inquiry before the House of Commons, by Mrs. Mary Ann Clark, had most of them been contradicted, and that the rest of them, to this day, had received no confirmation from other testimony.—It likewise enumerates, that the measures taken against the Duke of York were to answer the purpose of party or faction in the Commons House of Parliament, and were not, therefore, to be considered as deciding the question of merit on the conduct of his Royal Highness. It concludes by praying that the duke of York may be restored to the office of commander in Chief, asserting, that his official industry and talents during the long time he held that important station, had proved him to be the most proper person to discharge the functions of it to the improvement of the service and to the satisfaction of the country.

This petition, had we understood, been signed by several general officers. With whom this application, to the sensibility of the sovereign originated is not publicly known.

AUGUST 13.

Hamburg papers to the 1st, Paris to the 4th, & Dutch letters to the 7th inst. are received. An article dated Vienna, July 20, says, that the Turkish army having taken a position on Mount Balkan, the Russian General did not deem it advisable to attack it, but took a circuitous route, and arrived at Bafargik, in Romelia. It is stated from Leghorn, that between 300 and 400 men having landed from three frigates in Corsica, were attacked by the inhabitants, and compelled to re-embark with considerable loss. A decree has been published by the Duke of Reggio, prohibiting all attempts of the Dutch to emigrate to other countries, under very severe penalties.

The Gazette of Saturday contains the official account of the affair between general Crauford's division and the French near Almeida. This fully corroborates our previous account on Saturday. Our letter from Plymouth, of this day, seems to represent the partial action as more extensive and worse aspect, than either the despatches from Lord Wellington, or the letters from Portugal. We fear it is of much greater moment than is admitted by the public documents. The ministerial papers affect to say—that "although the enemy, with their immense superiority of force, were the assailants, such was the gallantry displayed by our little army, that the object of the assailants was completely frustrated." General Crauford, after effectually repelling the enemy's attack, retired in good order across the Coa, though not without the loss of about 270, including wounded and missing. This loss, though severe, was not greater than from the nature and duration of the contest, might naturally be expected.

It will be seen by our Plymouth letter, that an attempt has been made by Murat, to invade Sicily; and that it has failed. The account is brought by the Carteret packet, from the Mediterranean.

It is said that Bernadotte and Brune are both in disgrace, and it is even asserted they have been confined by order of Buonaparte, but there does not appear any authentic foundation for the rumours.

The Gazette contains his Majesty's Proclamation for proroguing the Parliament from Tuesday, the 21st of August, to Thursday, the 1st of Nov.

Price of Stocks in London Aug. 11.

Consols	68 7-8
Omnium	15 1-3

Notice.

DOCTOR SHAAFF is constrained to make a serious call on all those long indebted to him for payment of their accounts, which are placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben, for collection, with authority, in cases where it may be necessary, to enforce payment.

Annapolis, February 20, 1810.

To be Sold

On very Moderate Terms, FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

A HEALTHY NEGRO MAN about 21 years of age; an excellent hand on a farm. Inquire of the Printers.

Sept. 1, 1810.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK SEPT. 14.

We are indebted to capt. Prendergast, of the ship Ann, for the following statement:

"The ship Sally, capt. Scott, of Bolton, was taken up by general Armstrong in April last, to convey him and his family home; and so certain was the general of getting the Sally, that he entered into a written agreement with Mr. S. V. S. Wilder, at Paris, for the ship. I saw a copy of the agreement, the substance of which was, that ship was to proceed from St. Sebastian, where she lay sequestered, to Bourdeaux, there to take the general and suite on board. Mr. Ridgeway, late American consul at Antwerp, and his family were also to embark in the Sally. The captain relied so firmly on the agreement, that he kept all his crew on board; nor was it until a few days previous to the Ann's sailing that he knew his fate. All the sequestered vessels, the Sally excepted, were sent from St. Sebastian to Bayonne. She was left expecting daily a permission to go to Bourdeaux when an order was received for the Sally to go to Bayonne. A few days after her arrival there, the captain received a letter from Mr. Wilder, informing him that the general declined leaving France these 6 months; and that the agreement must be considered void.

"The order for preventing all foreigners from leaving the country without special permission from the minister of police at Paris created much uneasiness amongst the Americans. The reason for its being issued was reported to be in consequence of fire having been set to the palace during the late fetes by which the lives of the imperial family were endangered, but this story obtained little or no credit.

"William D. Patterson, Esq. the American consul at Nantes, received a note from the French government, informing him that he was no longer recognized in that capacity."

The ship Augusta failed from Winga 13th July, in company with a fleet of about 300 licensed vessels, from the Baltic bound to Great Britain. Left at Gottenburg and in the roads, about 120 vessels under the American flag, nearly one half of which were supposed to carry similar papers with licenses. A meeting with G. Britain was talked of in Sweden, the British commodore at Winga was heard to say that he daily expected orders for the seizure of the Swedish vessels and the blockade of the port; the packets which hitherto had been allowed to carry the mails to Gottenburg were now stopped, the mail, however, was smuggled into the city, but the government began to make some exertions to prevent it. A French consul was daily expected at Gottenburg, and confiscation of American property was apprehended would be effected by him.

SEPTEMBER 17.

The Honourable Francis James Jackson (late British Minister) and family, yesterday failed for England, in the frigate Venerable capt. Crawford.

SEPTEMBER 21.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

By the brig Wanderer, captain Sutton arrived at this port yesterday in 34 days from Lisbon, from whence she failed on the 15th of August, we have received the following verbal intelligence.

"Accounts were received from Lord Wellington as late as the 12th August, three days before the Wanderer failed—his headquarters were at Celerico, but the advanced guard of the army was at Gualda;—he was momentarily expecting an attack from the French, who had advanced as far as Penha in Portugal—several skirmishes had taken place between the advanced parties of both armies—one on the 24th July was very severe, the British having lost 16 officers. The troops that were in Alentejo, under general Slade, have crossed the Tagus, and joined Lord Wellington. It is supposed the lordship has 35,000 effective men, exclusive of 17,000 Portuguese, exclusive of the Portuguese army under marshal Berford. The seventh regiment arrived in 6th order, from Halifax, and the 23d (fusiliers) were daily expected, from the same place the former, after remaining 3 or 4 days in Lisbon, were marched off to the army."

They are very active in Lisbon procuring recruits, and numbers are sent off daily to head quarters. Every horse that was allowed to stand was immediately impressed for cavalry. There were 8 or 10 line of bat regiments, besides frigates and small vessels war lying in the Tagus, and nearly 7 transports, waiting to carry off the British troops, in case they were obliged to leave Portugal. Strong fortifications have been erected on the heights about Lisbon to cover their retreat in case of need. Upwards of 15,000 barrels of flour was expected at Lisbon from Liverpool for the use of the army. It is principally American flour purchased by the government; the bill of lading for the same had arrived before the Wanderer failed.